

Trip to Wyoming
1898 and 1899.

~~First~~ book

doc. 8r

and Blair in Abertons later
before ✓

Frankenburg family at
Ladoville, Mo.
collects fossils.

Arkadelphia, Arkansas L. C. Cret
Gampson for a few months
now.

Frank G. Gampson
Ladavia, Mo.

Charles G. Gampson
Abertons, Kansas. See for map.

Swamp a few miles above Heath's Ferry.
On land owned by Rolla Cowley
Hinson. It is the same place as the Rock
Hill. Now belongs to J. D. Clarke of Kansas.
Clarke's Swamp above a favorable place.

R. Kreite 406 E. 12th St
Kansas City Mo. Has fossils fossils.

May 10 - 1898

Left Washington on Omaha
on the 11.05 A.M. B. & O. train. The
day was a splendid one arriving
in Pittsburgh a little after noon.

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May 11 - 1898

Arrived in Chicago at 10 A.M. after
securing our sleeper tickets started out
for the Field Columbian Museum.

After spending three hours in the
Museum, was impressed with the great
amount of material on exhibition. The
exhibits are however mainly those
together, particularly the transportation.

The mounting of animals by Mr.
Akeley is very fine and I believe
will continue to do his work and not
do as Mr. Hornaday.

Learned today that a formal
meeting will be held on Monday.

May 19 Thursday

Had nothing to do in the Gov.
Building so went with Benedict to
Bellevue to collect fossils. The Upper
Carboniferous shows very little here than
eight feet thick. Hardly no fossils were
obtained.

May 19 Friday

Had nothing to do. Since it rained
all day could not go looking for fossils.
Otherwise we would have gone to La Platte,
about 14 miles south of Omaha.

May 20 Saturday.

The Museum car arrived near noon.
Collected the lower part and back
of fossils.

May 21 Sunday
In the morning in the morning and
spent the afternoon in the library and
about town.

May 22 - 27 - 1898
Worked all week in the
Smithsonian Exhibit. During the last
three days helped out the Geological
section.

May 23 - 98 Sunday.
Worked over to the Exposition
in the evening.

May 30 1898 Sunday
Worked all week at the
Assistant of the work.

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all day could not go looking for fossils.
Otherwise we would have gone to La Platte
about 14 miles south of Omaha.

May 20 Saturday.

The Museum car arrived near noon.
I packed the boxes with the fossils
in it.

May 21 Sunday
Wrote letters in the morning and
spent the afternoon in the library and
about town.

May 22 - 27 - 1898
Worked all week in the
Smithsonian Exhibit. During the last
three days helped out the Geological
section.

May 23 - 98 Sunday
Ran over to the Exposition
in the morning.

May 30 - 98 Sunday
Worked all week at the
Assisted others in making the work

June 11 - 1898
June 11, 1898, Sunday
The day was very hot.

June 12 - 1898
Spent the day in the
hospital, in the afternoon a
woman was taken out of the
hospital and carried down to
the police and telegraphed to
the hospital.

June 13 - 1898
Not just from the fact about
no stock. The day did not
change to cause the information
of the stock market. We left

Ledalia

Wrote 2 pp. Cudding prairie Lincoln
larks. Put them on during the after-
noon. Left at 9.30 on the Missouri
Pacific for Kansas City

June 3-1898

Arrived in Kansas City at 6.20 a.m.
Left for Ledalia at 9.45 a.m. arriving
there at 12.43 p.m.

Spent the afternoon with Mr
Blair and Sampson.

June 4

Took the 5.45 a.m. train for
Sweet Springs. After breakfast drove
with Mr. ^{Jos. H.} Westhurst to Mr. Eustace
Schaffer's farm to see the hay
of the Insetodon.

The country here is slightly rolling

The Mastrdon lies about seven feet beneath the surface in the midst of a blue-lead spring sending off about one quart of water per minute. The draft is probably enough to permit of trench being dug to take away this water but a cheaper method will be keep a hand pump at work.

Mr. Scholle will allow the National Museum to dig on condition that the spring is replaced and the hole filled up. He will also like a little bonus which Mr. Asphurst thinks need not be more than \$25.00

Labor can be engaged here at from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day. If necessary I can board at Mr. Scholle. However it may be best to drive in and out to Great Spring since

the distance is not over $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Near Mr. Schell's spring, there are other springs more, salt than here and around which there is much wet ground. It will pay to dig around these places also since in all probability there are other animals mined here.

I would recommend that exploration be undertaken. One month's work with 2 men will cost including all expenses about \$200. Another month can be added if necessary at the rate of from 30 to 50 per month.

See if Merrill wants an iron stone concretum about 20 inches in diameter circular, hemispherical with a circular central hole in it about four inches in diameter.

Returned to Sweet Springs at 3 P.M. Rained this afternoon and evening.

June 1-1898

With Mr. R. A. Blair started
for a place three miles north-east
of Clifton or sixteen miles N.-E. of
Ledaia to collect Chertian fossils.
At this place is a large quarry
exposing the entire Chertian and
a little of the Burlington and all
of the Devonian. A little N.-E. of
the quarry in the rail-road cut
is exposed the top of the (? Tarrant)
all of the Devonian and some of
the Chertian. Here we collected a
few fossils chiefly crinoids. These
are from the base of the Chertian
from the lower 5 to 7 feet. The
other fossils are from Swanton
quarry and are from layers from
about ten to 40 feet above the
Devonian. The magnetics however
are from about 20 feet above the

base. The Devonian and Ordovician here have no fossils. There is no decided unconformity between the Ord. Dev. and Choteau though, it is best marked between the two latter formations.

Burlington 5 feet.

? Choteau ? Coral horizon.
Green shale about one foot thick.
Heavy bedded magnesian limestone
with chert bands. About 100 feet.

Bygonia and Brachygonia and other
down to first crinoid bed.

Alaniensis horizon and Gathoph. corals.

First crinoid horizon.

Green shale less than one foot thick.

In one
place un-
conformity
marked.

Heavy bedded, creamy, magnesian
limestone with much Bird-eye like
crystalline string. No fossils.
Devonian About 15 to 20 feet.

Green shale 6 to 8 inches

Magnesian limestone with much
chert and some oolite. Much
fractured beds ? Trenton. 10 to 15 feet
seen

In a cut between the quarries and
Clinton there is a sandstone bed
about 50 feet long ^{thrust up} ~~thrust down~~ between
the Ordovician (Trenton) beds.

June 5 - 1898

Left for Clinton on the 9.10 A.M.
train arriving there at 11 A.M. Did
not at first see Dr. J. H. Britts.

Dr. Britts was a plant lover
in collection. He has
has 50 empty boxes of plants.

R. Krete, 406 E. 12th Street
Kansas City Mo has crinoids for
sale.

Fear on account of high
cliffs of the Osage that driving me
here to the locality in Benton Co
will be impossible. Address my

going to the locality from Ledaia
on the Chasco-gauge R.R. to
Hansen and then driving to the
place.

And found some Marshall-
town crinoids.

See if *Rhyssomella stenocephala*
is the same as *R. cooperensis*. Have a
specimen of the former. Identification
by Rowadhead.

Spizella socialis = *S. pecu-*
lians. Swallow *lutea* is with the former.

Bretts and Sampson have
Lower Cretaceous fossils from Hennessey
and Fort Worth, Texas.

Stayed with Dr. Ditts over-night.

June - - 1898 Tuesday.
Left Clinton 6:02 A.M. with
baggage at Delahoe left in Warsaw
on the narrow gauge R.R. at 8 A.M.
Had a letter of introduction to
Judge James H. Lutz of Warsaw.

Arriving in Warsaw learned
that Judge Lutz was away attending
court. Saw several gentlemen one of
whom knew of the place where Koch
and others had found bones. Then
called on Judge Lutz's son and with
him drove to the place. The Maestodon
locality is situated on land formerly
owned by the ^{Charles} Dickliff heirs but now
belongs to Mr. J. B. Clarke. It is
situated near the Coase river on
bottom land about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-
east of Warsaw. The largest swamp
is now a ^{first} ~~second~~ being drained up
It could now be cut and

drained so that one could dig in it.
 They can be done for \$10⁰⁰. Judge
 Lay's son says he will secure a
 permit for me to dig and that it
 shall cost me nothing. The lay of
 the Mastodon beds is as follows.



Any further information and
directions for draining the water away
should be addressed to Henry P. Lag
darsaw, Benton Co., Missouri. He will
attend to our wishes free of charge.

June 8-1898
Left Warsaw at 12.45 P.M.
for Ledalia arriving at 6 P.M.

June 9-1898 Thursday.
Mr. R. A. Blair in his buggy
took me to pen-horn bridge to
collect Chertown fossils. This locality
is on a hill side about eight miles
north-east of Ledalia on the banks
of Muddy Creek. In the small
dun at the base of this hill are
exposed a little of Ordovician

rocks, all the Devonian and about
the same thickness of Choteau, as near
Clifton. The Choteau has here a
thickness of 120 feet.

Fossils here
are scarce until within about 40
feet of the top where molluscs and
brachiopods are fairly abundant. This
horizon maybe called the Entolites
beds due to the abundance of this
shell. It however appears probable that
this shell occurs throughout most
of the Choteau.

The coral horizon of the Choteau
is at the top though species are found
throughout particularly cup corals. A
small celled *Syringopora* is also found
at the base of the Choteau.

June 10-1898

Spent the morning picking specimens from Mr. Blair's boxes. Picked out quite a collection. This material - from many localities in the vicinity of Sedalia and should be labeled Pettis County near Sedalia Mo.

The Chert fossils are from the very top of the Chert immediately underneath the Burlington.

In the afternoon collected a few fossils in a quarry about six miles east of Sedalia. The lower 10 to 15 feet are exposed.

June 11-1898 Saturday.

Raining. Packed fossils during the morning. Shipped on the M. & O. R.R. by freight.

Left Sedalia at 12.48 P.M. arriving in St. Louis shortly after 6 P.M.

June 12-98 Sunday.

Strolled around St. Louis and luckily found Mr. Darple in the B. & O. R.R. office. Since my return ticket to Washington is now adjusted will be able to go to night instead of tomorrow.

Saw the outside of Shaw's garden. It is a fine botanical garden.

Beginning trip of 1899

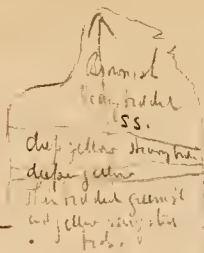
See another book that
has the first part of trip.

Aug. 29-99 Tuesday. Green River.

Lodman S. N. L. d.

Castle Rock N. & N.E. of Green River City.

Most all is shale but
toward the top sandy
shales predominate.



Light bluish
greenish blue colors. (most common in places).
Weathering down into a deep blue
and an occasional lake bed.

R. P.
above 742 feet
800 feet

river

There is much local tilting in the strata here
sometimes as much as 20°. The top most strata

Very irregular bedded
and a small flat
100 Heavy bedded
crinoid sandstone
Brown iron stone

Toll Gate Rock
N.E. corner of Green
River

Same soils as at
Castle Rock.

50

Thin bedded gray to light
shale passing from brown
to a yellowish and then
into a ~~green~~ ^{bluish} series

Thin bedded bluish
shale

Prod 400 feet high.

100

50

Light greenish shales
weathering down to a talus slope

Road

River

Coming along the road toward the village one
near Toll Gate, the Linnex and Castle Rock most
of the time in clear view. The distance from the
Linnex to Toll Gate Rock is not more than two
miles.

Spent this evening with Mr. S. E. Baster.
Looked over his negatives. Of the Green River
^{pictures} ~~not~~ ^{one} ~~was~~ ^{set}.

Aug. 30-99 Wednesday.

Took the 8 A.M. train for Forest where
I arrived at 11. Mr. Bentzen, the local
Supt. at Green River gave me a pass to
Forest and a check for \$2.00.

At Forest I learn that Eastman
purchased the large large the bird for
\$400.00 for the Haddenham's.

Spent the afternoon with Mr. Bentzen at
Creek Hill. Saw many poor small fishes
but nothing of value beyond one esocid.

The flow of money into the Haddenham's
coffer has taken them away from Fossil. When
it is all gone they will again return.

Aug 31 Thursday.

In the region about Ochal the strata are horizontal
in low hills. They are made up of soft greenish
shale with an occasional band of harder material
probably ss. Farther westward the strata seem
to be variously tilted and much ss prevails. Towards
Hampford Red ss dips at 25° appear and at
Remmersen coal is mined. The dip there seems
to indicate that the coal lies underneath the
Fossil beds. Towards Spangere the Ochal beds
continue only in low hills with an occasional
red tinge. The same greenish or light bluish beds
continue to Green River where in the "Toll Gate" they
underlie the top of the brown stained ss.

This morning before break time took a hasty
survey of the high land to the north of Fossil. Here are
the Haddenham quarries.

High hill N. of Bristol.

Stadenham & Shaw quarries.

Estimated
70 ft high
above road level
at station.

150

Yellowish sandstone
and brown shales

Passing into an
ark. reg.

High zone about 40 ft.
Greenish shales.

125



50

Buff shales passing into sand
and red shales

Red and yellow sandy clay & shales

250

Iron ore

Long dip to R & back about 20 ft.

Purchased of the Hotel lady one fish for 70¢.
The saloon keeper gave me a small one. Skolka.
Of Craig for 5.75 I secured 5 fishes and I found one
on his dump. Of George Haddenham I purchased
the large gar fish in five pieces for \$3.00 In some
respects it is better than the one Eastman secured.
He said he paid 500. for it. He also secured
a small excellent bird. It is probable that he
purchased both for less than \$4.00.

I offered to take all the insects and
plants of Craig for 5 to 10¢ a piece.

James Haddenham & C. H. Smare are
the most extensive fish diggers here.

Craig tells me that Eastmans large
specimen of gar is broken into several pieces and
that in taking it out they cut through the head
losing several inches of the neck. They then stuck
the parts together or painted to show the hiatus.

The Haddenhams have a bad local reputation.

The gar Mr. Post has at Remmen
by the postmaster, is a small one, near 14
inches. The head lays so as to appear to show

the underside of the Lead. It may be that
he will dispose of it. His former partner says
(Tom Hastie) he guesses he paid near \$30⁰⁰
for it. Craig says if he parts with it he
probably will give it away rather than sell
it.

Sept. 1-99 Friday. Green River

Took a stroll along the R.R. track east for
3 miles this morning. In a R.R. cut about 7 miles
east of the depot there can be seen a distinct
unconformity. It is on the eastern end of the cut
and the unconformity is near 20°. The position of

Cholea in strobilites.

off yellowish
chale

the unconformity is therefore near the base of the hills
about here.

The hills here are structurally the same as
those back of the village and up the Green River. Only
the penaeas are not so numerous but the

horizontal of the Hurst beds with its thinner harder
seam is more clearly revealed.

Write letters to Rosie, Lucas & William.

The railroad comes into Green River from the
east along the bottom of a small creek called Muddy
Creek. At about 1 mile from the station Green River is
seen. The railroad crosses the creek many times
before coming into Green River. The country on all sides
is a typical bad lands excepting the bottom land of
the Creek and the River.

Left Green River at 3 P.M.

At Rock Spring coal is mined. Considerable
iron here. A little west of here the Green River hills make
their appearance.

Just a little east of the station the strata
dip considerable to the (N. W.). These beds include the
Green River. The dip may be about 100°

East of Rock Spring Bad Lands are some
more and continue to near Tipton. About all that one
sees is grease wood, sage and lyth cotton soft
shaly & sandy rocks.

Some good Tertiary erosion at 780

mile east on south side of track, from
more good erosion at 774. Also south side

In the region of the Red Desert the country
is quite flat and the soil somewhat rich.

From here we went east the land improves
and looks much like the Laramie plain.

Instead of taking my fossil picks to this
place I turned them over to the brakeman on
train no 2 to be delivered at the N. P. R. R. Hotel
at Laramie. I paid him 50¢ to do this.

Sept 2-99. Saturday

Stopped at the N. P. Hotel at Laramie. Left
Laramie on the Laramie Pass. Arrived at 11 A.M.
The train from the east with Knight and I came
instead of leaving at 12.30 came at 3.45 P.M.

The train was still later and we did not
get to bed until 5 P.M. Stopped on
the night at a mile morning.

Sep 3-99 Sunday.

Left the 4 mile crossing at 7.30 and arrived
at Knights cation at 1 P.M.

In the afternoon prospect for bones and
eggs. Found a great number of fragments and
some good sized fragments. The horizon is
near the center of the great water gap and
associated with the ^{conifer} ~~wood~~ ^{wood}.

Sep. 4-99 Monday.

Worked in the morning in Knights quarry
digging out a humerus and scapula.

In the afternoon collected ^{in the} morning ~~in~~.
Found some broken Ammonites

Sep 5-99 Tuesday

Looked at Knights and Rippo quarry.
Inspected and then began to dig for bones
near Knights quarry

Sept 6-99 Wednesday

Spent the morning digging in quarry near Knight's quarry. In the afternoon collected in the marine strata, secured quite a lot of listate and other bryozooids from Limestone lenses. Knight and David left this morning.

Sept. 7-99 Thursday

Spent the morning digging in same place as yesterday. Also did the other place on same hill.

In the afternoon prospecting in a small quarry abandoned by Hillston near Knight's Good locality. Found a good vestition and a very large but imperfect scapula.

Sep 8-99 Friday.

With Gilmore, inspected the various places in which I have been digging. Concluded it would not pay to dig more this season because I have no material to take of the bones with. Several of the prospect holes will pay to dig more since the chances for better good and particularly in the Hixson quarry. We then laid cloth on the exposed bones in the two quarries and covered them with dirt. In these places I saw foot of signs claiming the places for the Smithsonian.

Spent the afternoon prospecting. Found a very good large femur and began to take it out. It is nearly five feet long.
In the evening Ryss and Wente called.

Sep. 9-99 Saturday
With Gilmore dug up the large
femur. Later in the afternoon prospected
for hours but found no lead.

Sep 10-99 Sunday
Collected all day in the marine area
a short distance to the N.E. of the University
of Pennsylvania. Found three large
femurs.

Gilmore in the morning had a faint
impression of the femur. Found it
and took it up.

Sep 11-99 Monday
Took up the femur this morning. Then
made the following sections.
Collected more marine Jurassic

fosils and packed 3 boxes.

Hillmore without assistance took up
in the past 10 weeks 189 tons in one quarry and
12 in another. The entire collection was brought
about 6 tons. The cost is near £200.

The various parties (five) between here and
Come must ship no less than 6 cars of tons.

about 2 miles
East on hill North of H. H. Catlin.
or near Lewis Ranch house.

S. H. & sec. 2 T 25, R - (179).

Knight made the height by bar as 380 feet.

Jura below this.

Dalmanite
30 feet.
No section covering

Fresh water shells full 50 feet p. 179.

More light green shales
with hard sandstone layers

100 feet

Other large ⁱⁿ bryozoans but
more often toward the base.
Some more isolated bryozoans
10 feet of top.

In places much
thinner. Creads
here. ss. sh. 20 feet.

Then bedded in ^{ss} sandstone
bones. The genus.

4 to 6 ft. Also in Knight's quarry.

fragments of bryozoans
fine fossiliferous ss.

Light green ^{ss} shales with layers of
with small irregular modules. Also
bands of impure limestone 1 to 2 feet thick.

75 feet

Fresh water zone.

(Amphimedus layers.)

Continue on next page.

Belemnites here

Compacts brown limst. 2 ft
Thin shale 4 ft
Green thin cross bedded ss. 1 to 2 ft

Oyster layer here.
Common ^{in part} about 10 ft part.
Ginoid also in about this horizon.

Olive green soft shales and lenses of thin ss and ^{numerous} nodules with some brachiopod fossils.

Marine zone.

75 feet.

Belemnites throughout but rare.

Bryozoa layer just above.
Nodules with pelecypods
Astarte etc. near base

Soft greenish sandy shale with Belemnites.
10 feet.

Main Belemnite horizon.

Yellowish ^{greenish} ss soft with harder layers, brachiopods, etc. and bryoz. 25 feet. Ripples.

Thin bedded ss pale whitish with greenish soft partings. Fossils Pelecypods & graptolites. 20 feet.

Light yellow ss Thin bedded 20 feet.

Heavy bedded 20 feet

After corals

Probably 30 feet more of ss.

✓ Creek bed beds

Section hill at Knight's quarry
near N. of Mt. of Catons.
Sec. 13. T. 25 R. 79.

Dip about 90 E.

Thin bedded
ss. 10 ft.
Blue sand
shale 22 ft.
Heavy bedded coarse
ss. 10 ft.

breached fault

Soft green shale

Quarry 20 ft higher
than lower one.

← About 700 feet

Continuation
elsewhere

Ones here but poor.

Coarse bedded ss 3 ft. Has bones

Main Dinosaur horizon. Not over 5 ft.

slope. Marine fauna not exposed
here. Towards the Catons it is present.

Standing on the top of this hill one sees the Dakota dipping to the east. Looking to the next ridge south one sees the Benton shale present with a dip of about 10° or so dipping either to the south or south west. There is therefore between the so-called Dakota and Benton a decided unconformity.

The shale here in the Dakota is also present on Freeze But Mt. Elsewhere in this region the Dakota seems to be gone away down to the lower ss. The shale is generally ruffled away.

Sep 12-99 Tuesday

I have come about 3 miles west of the University of Maryland, Catin and am sitting on the rim of another Triassic amphitheatre. The western rim arch is cut out and where I sit the hole dips to the N.E. Looking across the hole the beds are seen to dip to the N, S, W, and S. To the south are higher hills and contain both varas and the same occur to N. and E. Directly N. are the Shirley Mts. a general "Tooth But" like the one at Guilford but isolated lies to the S.W.

The thickness of the red beds beneath the Freeport limestone cannot be less than 400 feet and may exceed this. No whole Trilobites are visible in this hole as in the one beneath Freeport Mt.

The F. O. limestone in the cliff is about four feet thick but some of it is spalled away. Collected a few more fossils from this zone.

Sep. 13-99 Wednesday

Expected Mr. Sillman to take me and my goods to Medicine Bow. However he could not get around with the horses and wagon before 1 P.M. It then being too late to start we loaded the wagons to start early to morrow morning.

Sep. 14-99 Thursday

Got up at 5 A.M. and started with the wagons at 6 for Medicine Bow where we arrived at 1.30. After taking dinner we began to make three large boxes to pack in the furs, bands & coats and the invulnerable furs I gathered in the Frozen Out Hills. All was packed and ready to go by 5.30 P.M. when Sillman started back for the Hills. The shipment consisting of five boxes and weighed 1070 lbs. Paid the freight to Cheyenne \$6.90.

Coming towards Med. Bow over the

cretaceous than one just sees. Flattop
Part of a coarse ss crossbedded. The entire
ground is covered with various sized small
ss concretions. It might be called Sulfur
sandstone. The next strata are the Red
beds at Little Medicine River and beyond
the river. Further on towards Como
Bluff the latter dips under and reappears
near Como Bluff. The Red Beds and
Iowa continue to outcrop along the Little
Medicine and along Sheep Creek where
the American Museum has its ^{largest} ~~largest~~ ^{factory} ~~factory~~
Left Med. Bur at 8.50 ^{p.m.} for Lark-
me.

Here at Med. Bur the Carnegie
Museum has a large deposit of boxes
with bones. They take up the boxes with
mud clay adhering.

The American Mus. also is
shipping and is loading 2 1/2 cars the result
of their summer work in the

large quarry.

O'Leary sent to the U. of Minn
a fine scapula, coracoid and a number
of smaller bones.

John Holmes is a good trimmer
and may be had cheaply. He is the man
that came to Billings with the extra
horse.

Arrived in Laramie at 12.30 A.M.

Sep. 15- Friday.

After clearing, looked up my mail
and Prof. Knight. Then looked for boxes
but could find none good enough to use.
Then ordered 5 which I am to have in
the morning.

At the University of Wyoming found
6 bags of fossils. There should be seven.
Did not determine which one is lost. The
four left at Barnett's have not yet
come to Laramie.

Sep. 16-99 Saturday.

Hired a wagon gathered the fossils at the hotel and Knight's house and the five boxes at the carpenter's. Took all to the University. There I packed four boxes and left two for Knight to pack when the four bags arrive from Medicine Bow. Stuck to each box two Smithsonian labels. Knight will ship all to the Quartermaster at Fort Russell, Cheyenne, later.

The flowering plants are in the small box.

Left Laramie on the midnight train for Denver.

Sep. 17 - Sunday

Arrived on time in Denver. Stopped at the Windsor, the miners hotel.

Received one letter at the P.O.

Spent the day with seeing. One of

the feature was a strut case called "Living
Denon" which stood for two hours in the
afternoon. Had a dim view of Long Peak
to the north and of Pikes Peak to the south.
Also had a good view of Denon and saw
some of the irrigated farms, one of which, a
cabbage farm, was very fine.

Sep. 18-99 Monday.

Started out to find R. C. Hills and then
purchased \$9.⁰⁰ worth of Jacksons pictures
by the Detroit Polychrome process. Also
looked up the Capitol building and its
collection.

Found Hills at noon and had
lunch with him at the Union Club. Later
we picked out all the boxes which occupied
me the rest of the day.

Sep. 19-90 Tuesday

Started in day purchasing the necessary material to pack the boxes. Located the office. Finished the job at 3 P.M. and left instructions to ship by Express. Then visited the Lumber Company where I learned little because no one was present to take me through the very large plant.

Sep. 20-90 Wednesday

Took the Colorado ^{9 a.m.} ^{8:30 a.m.} train to Manitou. At 1:30 P.M. the train for Pikes Peak. On the way we were so enthralled over the scenery that we concluded to stay in Manitou.

From Manitou one cannot see Pikes Peak and instead of the first high mts. One's impression is that these

Mts are not schizal in they are said to be
but when the ascent is made it is seen
and felt that they are all that in claims
for them.

Manitou with its soda and iron
springs is situated at the mouth of the
Canon through which the Pikes Peak R.R.
runs. About one mile from the mouth the
Peak R.R. has its sign. The level here is
6629 feet and in one hour and a half one
ascends to 14147 feet. It is one constant
rise sometimes for miles not a grade of 25
per cent.

The road begins in the gulch of
Ruxton Creek through which now but little
water flows since most of it is used in
Manitou and Colorado Springs. It and
up the road climbs with the engine laboring
very heavily. At the Half Way House about
2 1/2 miles distant the road leaves the gulch
and takes through a long slowly ascending
draw to the sides of a Peak and then

to Pikes Peak. The grades now for some
thirty four miles are very heavy and for
the last thirty miles 20 percent.

For further detail see Circular.

I reached the top and felt no
unpleasant sensation but after walking
around a little my head began to swim
and ~~like~~ my heart palpitated. However
I had nearly rested and paid three
dollars to the ~~top~~ ^{own} central morning and
I concluded to stick it out.

In walking around over the granite
boulders where there is almost no vegetation
and some snow I stepped on a loose rock
and down I went. In my dizzy con-
dition I could not pick myself up. To
fall at this altitude is not like falling
at a lower level and I fell lightly
although I saw some marks. I returned
to the train and had to get back my
hotel money. The keeper would not

return it and so I remain up in the
ellies. I had a very bad night, with head-
ache and palpitation of the heart and
did not sleep more than hour during the
night.

Up here one has wonderful views.
Below in all directions are lower Mts and
to the east all appear as a plain and one
looks far away into Kansas. ^{It is a beautiful view as in looking down} Looking to
the edge there is a drop of thousands of feet
down by the "Crater". To the north of the
same drop and farther on is the Mts Pan
thrust which the Midland P.R. runs to
Griffith Creek 35 miles by rail and about
18 by coach. Far in the North is Long
Peak and very far in the South one sees
the snow cap, one of the Spanish Peaks.
To the west all is mountainous terminating
in a very jagged row of snow capped Mts
probably higher than Pike Peak. These extend
on about 70 miles N. W. towards the
Spanish Peak.

The sun is now setting and there are a few clouds above the western Mts which look more like islands than clouds. To the east, Baldy Peak is in the air and you Colorado Springs is in the shadow of the Peak. It resembles a wide cone and the shadow does not lie so much upon the land as perched on a spire. In five minutes it is gone and then we have a clear and sharp outline of the jagged Mts. The coloration is intense and cloudy beautifully. The atmosphere is cold and the thermometer shows an temperature of 29° Fahrenheit.

Later the moon rises and which all is clear on the Peak the Mts. in the distance can be made out. The electric lights of the cities show clearly and those of Denver can also be seen 35 miles away.

The keeper of the Summit House and a friend P. F. Gleason of South Omaha

and I sit around the stove and talk until
nine when all retire to our numerous blankets
bed. I cannot sleep and impatiently
await the morning. When it is yet dark
some one knocks at my door and I
rejoice thinking how quickly the night has
gone. It is all a mistake. Three negroes
one a woman have walked up and at 11.30
A.M. seek admittance. They take no bed and
before long start away down the street on
empty stomachs.

Feb 21-90 Thursday

A little way out down by a trail
appears and a road there is a narrow one
of interest for red clay in a great
distance to the N.W. This clay zone
practically remains unchanged, until the road
is at last and all here are the
the history ^{and possibly the origin} of the plains far
below. At 5.37 the edge of the sea
not the abrupt circle but a molten
iron sand appears. It soon attains its
circular form and in five minutes is in
full view. There are no rocks and the
only thing is the atmosphere described
above. Thermometer at Furnace 250

The shadow of the Peak is now on the
West side. With the sun the sky is
blue. All the dirt to the West street
and part of the road is now
total 200 ft.

I feel so badly that I cannot take

and breakfast. By 7.30 I start down the
Mt along the P. R. track with Father
Blossom. By nine we are at Timber line
and my aching head is about gone.

On the top of Pikes Peak all is melted
granite. There is then a small top of granite
1 1/2 inches high. A little bird eating the hotel
apple and an occasional mountain rat are
the life I saw. These rats are very tame, have
large ears and squeal like a bird to scare one
away. A little farther I am but far above timber
line I also saw a pair of mountain prairie
dogs.

Timber line is a very irregular line
ranging 500 feet or more on the Mt sides. The
aspens and oaks are beginning to take on the fall
coloring.

To have the full advantage of Pikes
Peak is to see a sunset & sunrise and then
walk down the Mt six miles to the "Pikes
Peak News" office. It may be painful but
it is worth the suffering.

Sep. 22-99 Friday.

My first business trip is at an end.
Today I leave by 12.55 P.M. train for Kansas
City.

I found that the boxes had not yet
come by Express or gave the Adams Exp.
another notice. The receipt will go to
Washington.

With Mrs. Stanton that would not
call in her.

Sep 23-99 Saturday

Arrived in Kansas City at 7.50
A.M. After breakfast secured my passage
to Chicago over the C. & O. R.R. Then
called on Mr. X. & Mr. Y. & Mr. Z.

Left for Chicago at 6 P.M.

On the way met Mr. A. & Mr. B.
and talked over our late trip until
Centerville was reached at 11 P.M.

where he got off.

Sep. 24-99 Sunday.

Arrived in Chicago at 9.25 A.M.

Purchased a ticket to Washington for 17⁰⁰
checked my trunk and took a walk into
the city for half an hour.

My cash has now got down to \$2.⁰⁰
which must last until I get home.

Left on the Pan Handle train at
10.30 A.M.

May 10	Hired car - to depot	05
"	Dinner and supper on cars	2 00
11	Breakfast on cars	1 00
11	Dinner & supper in Chicago	1 50
11	Porter	25
"	12 Breakfast on cars	1 00
"	12 Porter	25
"	12 Hired car 6 @ 50	30
"	12 dinner & supper	1 00
"	13 " "	1 00
"	14 " "	1 00
"	15 " "	1 00
"	16 " "	1 00
"	17 " "	1 00
"	18 " "	1 00
"	19 " "	1 00
"	31 " "	
	Subtotal	20 00
June 1	Dinner & supper	1 00
" 2		1 00

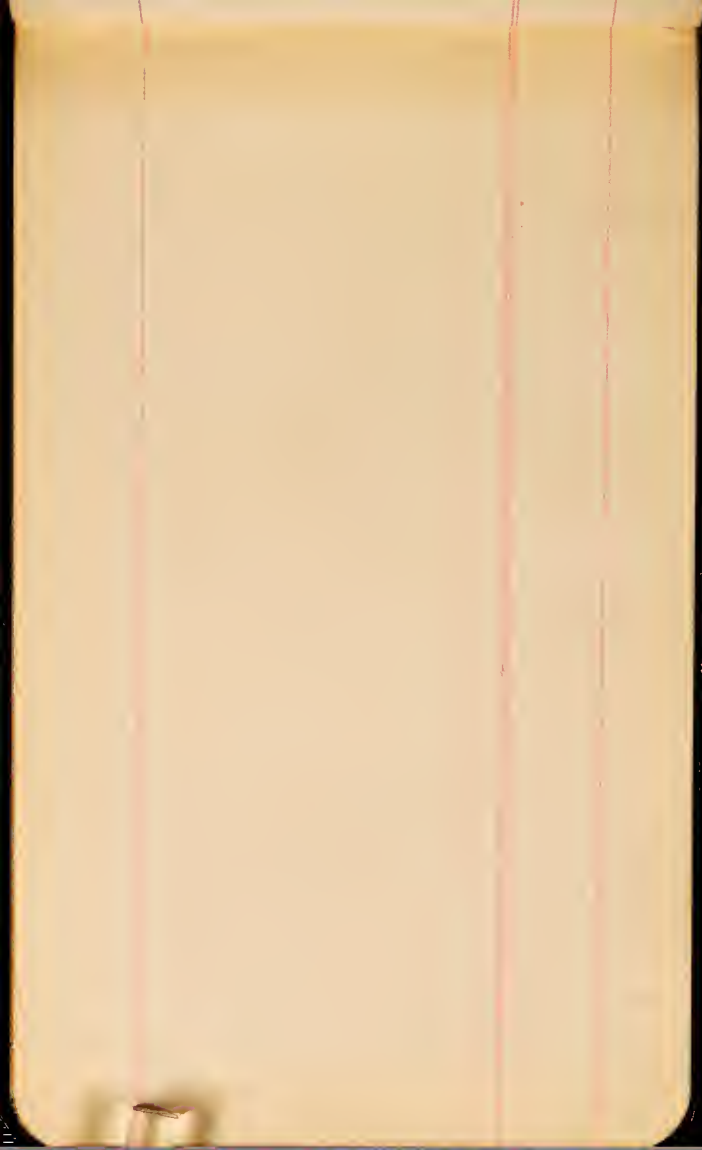
" 2	St. Louis to K. City	✓	2 00
" 2	Breakfast & Room 7/20/23		85
" 3	Breakfast in K. City	✓	50
" 4	R. R. Sweet Springs & Ret.	✓	70
" 4	2 meals in Sweet Springs	✓	1 00
" 4	Buggy hire 1/2 day	✓	1 00
" 5	R. R. to Clinton & ret.	✓	70
" 6	Hotel at Sedalia Mo	✓	4 50
" 5	Dinner at Clinton	✓	50
" 6	R. R. to Clinton & return } to Sedalia	✓	2 15
" 6	Dinner at Clinton	✓	50
" 6	Bus to Hotel	✓	25
" 7	Breakfast at Sedalia	✓	50
" 7	R. R. to Warsaw & ret.	✓	3 05
" 7	Buggy hire to Cape Girardeau	✓	1 50
" 8	Board & lodging at Warsaw	✓	2 50
" 9	Supper in Sedalia	✓	50
" 11	Boyes' Paper at Hall	✓	40
" 11	Hotel	✓	5 00
" 11	Supper in St. Louis	✓	1 00
" 12	Breakfast " "	✓	50
" 12	Lunch " "	✓	50
			<hr/> 51 45

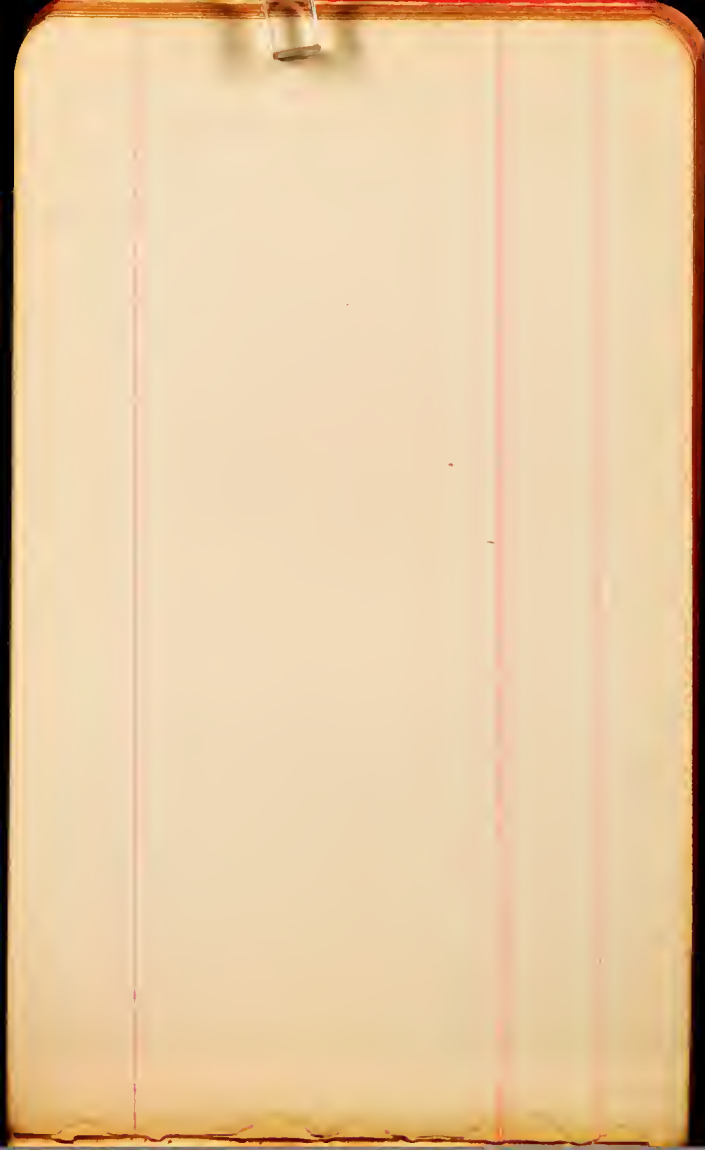
81 1/2-

June 12	Dinner in St. Louis	✓	50
" 12	Room " "	✓	1 00
" 12	Slipper to Cincinnati	✓	2 00
" 13	Breakfast on cars	✓	50
" 13	Slipper to Washington	✓	3 00
" 13	Dinner on cars	✓	1 00
" 14	Porter	✓	50
" 14	Shut car home	✓	05
			<hr/>
			100 00

Exposition
Museum

~~\$62 00~~
~~\$28 25~~





"It certainly seems that when so many people insist on giving aid having fortunes to colleges which are already vulgarly rich and perfectly equipped, that some wealthy individual might give Wellesley a new ⁹ f

Taken from an article "Undergraduate Life at Wellesley" by Abbe Carter Goodloe May, 1898. p. 535-

Thursday May 12-98 Eng apd nom.
@ 6⁰⁰ per week. meals 3.00

Breakfasts 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20. — 28

Supper 15,

Paid May 19 \$ 10⁰⁰
" " 27 10⁰⁰





165
50

Smith & Mackay

